FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1837. [NO. 1031.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
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3 50 at the end of the year.

SEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
the first, and thirty cents for each
ublication. Advertisers are requested
umber of insertions desired, or they
nued till forbid, and charged accord

the Editor must be post paid.

Molasses.

ED and for sale by the Subscribers,
ds. MOLASSES, new crop.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
1837. 30tf

of the North Carolina Arsenal,
Fayetteville, 1st March, 1837.

OURERS WANTED.

ersigned will give constant employ
nd the highest per diem wages to thir-
ed LABOURERS, to be engaged in
perations connected with the erec-
North Carolina Arsenal.
AS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord. Dep't. U. S. A.
Comd'g N. C Arsenal

PLEASANTS, M. D.
DENTIST,

e in Fayetteville shortly; he has just
rned from Europe, and has a fine col-
beautiful TEETH.
9, 1837. 27-3t

O REWARD.

Jail, on last night, the following Negro
s, viz:
AR, who was bought from the Es-
Wm. Jones of Bladen County; about 5
0 inches high, copper coloured, thin vis-
t 27 years of age;
bought from John Daniel, Bladen,
eet 8 inches high, black, thick lips,
a sore toe, about 30 years of age;
N, formerly the property of Col.
es, of this county, copper coloured, a-
7 inches high, 27 years old;
bought from Daniel McDiarmid,
ty, copper coloured, 6 feet 2 inches
19 years of age, a little knock kneed,
:
ER, bought from Allan McLean,
, black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
t 27 years of age, thick lips, stout
in speaking;
R, bought from Mr. Sikes of Bla-
, very intelligent, speaks quick, 24 or
f age, about 5 feet 10 inches high.
ve reward, or in proportion for either,
d for their apprehension and delivery to
THOS. L. WHITLOCK.
ville, February 27, 1837. 30-2w

Notice.

whereas my wife KITTY BLACKMAN,
eft my *Bed* and *Board* without any just
is is to give notice that I am determined
any debts of her contracting from the
notification, Feb. 24, 1837.
MOORE BLACKMAN.
Johnston County, N. C. Feb. 24. 30 3tpd.

Sunday School Notice.

mberland County Sunday School Union
ld its Annual Meeting in the Presbyte-
h, on Friday 17th March next, at 12 o'.
It is all important that *each* School
l one delegate, and a full report; and it
at no School belonging to the Union will
do so.
H. LEETE, Sec'y.
21, 1837. 29 3t.

For Rent,

WELLING HOUSE and LOT at pre-
cupied by Mr. James Mahoney, on Gil-
t; possession given the first March. For
at this office, or to
A. BAILEY.
22, 1837. 29-3w.

nvention Debates.

BATES in the Convention for the a-
ent of the Constitution of North Caro-
, and also for delivery to subscribers
and in Bladen and Columbus counties.
E. J. HALE.
, 1837.

Just Received,

s. No. 3 Mackerel, *North Fish,*
o. No. 3 and No. 1 do do.
s. Sugar, Muscovado, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Mount.
21, 1837. 29tf.

IPH HOSTLER,
BER & HAIR DRESSER,
Lafayette Hotel,

CTFULLY informs the citizens of Fay-
lle and the public generally, that he
ceived from New York, an assortment
in his line of business, consisting of—
best Razor Straps; Emerson's ditto; old
zors, (Rattlers;) Cologne Water; Sapo-
mpound, a superior article for shaving;
Macassar ditto; Tooth Brushes; Hair
(pocket;) Otto of Rose Soap; a large va-
her kinds of ditto. An assortment of
rded and plain Linen Bosoms, &c. &c.
azine Stocks, and with bows; Satin do.
great pleasure in informing the Ladies
provided himself with a fashionable
sortment of
tts, Curls and Ringlets,
h great care by an experienced hand
e, Feb. 15, 1837. 29tf

EW BOOKS.

'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illus-
s of Scott's Novels; do. of Syria and
and; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory
n Book; Diary of a Blase; East and
phine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy
837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride;
Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance;
of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random;
ie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral
Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to
ns; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Se
; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Man-
abits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Uni-
ory,
—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver,
mach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees
n; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Prac-
as's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Mid-
Just received by E. J. HALE.
4, 1837.

ARDEN SEEDS

or sale at the Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS, LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } WINES,
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept: 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

State of North Carolina.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1836.

Frances S. King, *vs.* Wm. Henry King. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, that the said Defendant, Wm. H. King, be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte,* and decree entered accordingly.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D 1836.
29 HENRY W. AYER, *C. S. C.*

STEAMER CLARENDON
And Tow Boats.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
C. J. ORRELL, *Ag't.*
Feb. 22, 1836. 29-tf.

Fayetteville and Western
RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....W. McKay, W. Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE.....John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON.....A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN.....Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.....Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.....N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL.....Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.....Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE.....Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY.....Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H. Parks.
WILKES.....William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.

☞The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

CITY HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the above well known Establishment, in the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by DAVID CARTER, Esq., has taken possession of the same, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may honor him with a call.

The whole Establishment has recently undergone thorough repair, and is now in comfortable order. As good a TABLE shall be kept as the Market will afford, and every attention shall be paid to Horses; while the charges will be as moderate as the times will justify. Promises, however, do not avail much, and the Subscriber would therefore ask the Public to judge him by his acts.
DANIEL MURRAY.
Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1837. 26 6t.

State of North Carolina
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1837.

James Quinn, Catharine Quinn, and others, *vs.* David Sloan and William Swinson, Adm'rs of David Quinn. } Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Herring and wife Fanny, Peter Rogers and wife Eleanor, Jesse Newton and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, North Carolina, that the above-named heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Duplin County, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of April, A. D. 1837, then and there to shew how much they have been advanced, and wherefore the Negroes shall not be divided among the Petitioners, as prayed for in their Petition; otherwise the Petition will be taken *pro confesso,* and the Slaves divided accordingly.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1837.
[28] JAMES DICKSON, *Clerk.*

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 3,—To be drawn in Wadesborough, On Saturday 18th March, in which are the following handsome prizes:

1	of	$15,000
1	of	6,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,500
10	of	1,000

Besides many of 500, 300, 200, &c. &c., amounting in all to $296,446.

Tickets only $6; Halves $3; Quarters $1 50.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Agents.
February 11. 28td

☞Orders by mail (post paid) will be attended to.

☞The Cheraw Gazette will give the above one insertion.

Education of Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber offers to receive into his family, immediately, a limited number of Young Ladies, for the purpose of affording them the advantages of a really solid as well as a useful and ornamental education.

The Ladies will be under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Phillips, assisted by a Lady from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, who is recommended as well qualified to teach the English, Latin and French Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid, the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Music and Drawing.

The number of pupils is not to exceed *twelve;* they will board with the subscriber, and be considered as a part of his own family, and their conduct, conversation, habits, associates, moral and intellectual natures will be carefully watched over, and their best interests promoted with the wakeful solicitude of a parent and the conscientious integrity of a Christian.

It is believed that the situation of Chapel Hill is among the healthiest in the State, and that the opportunity now presented of acquiring a thorough education has claims on the attention of parents and guardians not often surpassed.

The terms are two hundred and twenty-five Dollars per year, payable in advance. As no extra charges, either for books or any thing taught in the School will be made, and as the plan of education is comprehensive and one which in its execution involves considerable personal sacrifice, it is obvious that but a very moderate compensation is required.

The School commenced its first session on Monday the 16th January, 1837, under the sole management of Mrs. P. Her expected assistant from Troy, in a letter dated the 21st ult. says, "I shall probably leave here between the 1st and middle of February." In the mean time, however, no branch of study will be overlooked or slighted, with the single exception of Music. Literature and Science will be thoroughly taught.

Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Math. and Nat. Phil.
Chapel Hill, 8th February, 1837. 28

RALEIGH AND COLUMBIA
Rail Road Company.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in this Company, will be opened and remain open for ten days, at the following times and places, viz:

In the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 21st of February;

At Carthage, in the county of Moore, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, under the direction of John B. Kelly, A. Currie, John Morrison, Cornelius Dowd and J. A. D. McNeill, or any 3 of them;

At Warrenton, on Tuesday the 28th of February, under the direction of Wm. Plummer, George D. Baskerville, Weldon N. Edwards, Tho. White and George E. Spruill, or any three of them;

At Oxford, on Tuesday the 7th of March, under the direction of Samuel S. Downey, John S. Eaton, William Robards and Patrick Hamilton, or any three of them;

At Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 14th of March, under the direction of Wm. Cain, Thos. D. Bennehan, Paul C. Cameron, Wm. Holt, Michael Holt and John Kirkland, or any three of them;

At Pittsborough, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Wm. H. Hardin, Nathan A. Stedman, Joseph Ramsay and Green Womack, or any three of them;

At Haywood, in the county of Chatham, on Saturday the 28th of March, under the direction of Jonathan Haralson, Charles J. Williams, Spence McClenahan and Robert Faucett, or any three of them;

At Rockingham, in the county of Richmond, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, James P. Leak, Stephen Wall, and William B. Cole, or any three of them;

At Wadesborough, on Thursday the 16th of March, under the direction of Wm. B. McCorkle, Thomas D. Park, Absalom Myers, Alex. Little and Hampton B. Hammons, or any three of them;

At Fayetteville, on the 25th March, under the direction of C. P. Mallett, C. Johnson, Jno. Huske, E. L. Winslow, T. N. Cameron, or any three of them.

February 12, 1837. 28 6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Madeira, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.
G. B. ATKINS.
Oct. 5. 9-tf.

THE copartnership of Randolphs & Underhill, of New York, was dissolved on the 1st of February. Mr. J. F. Randolph retiring from business, his sons Edgar F. & George F. Randolph have associated with them Mr. James W. Scott, of Virginia, and will continue the business under the firm of Randolphs & Scott, at the old Store No. 52, Cedar Street.

R. & S. will keep on hand constantly a complete assortment of
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Which they offer to their old friends and the merchants of North and South Carolina, and the South generally, on liberal terms.
RANDOLPHS & SCOTT,
No. 52, Cedar, (between William & Nassau sts.) *New York.*
February 9, 1837. 27-1m

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.
All of which I will sell low for Cash.
He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.
JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.
February 22, 1837. 29tf

LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Passed at the Session of 1836-'37.

AN ACT concerning the Bank of Cape Fear.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the act, entitled "an act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear," passed by the General Assembly in the session of 1833-1834, be, and the same is hereby continued in force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the president and directors shall convene, by public notice, the stockholders of the bank, at some time between the passage of this act and the first day of April next, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they wish to increase the capital stock of the said bank; and in case they determine to increase the capital stock, there shall be added seven thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, so as to make the capital stock of said bank one million five hundred thousand dollars; of which increased capital, the State of North Carolina shall be entitled to subscribe three thousand shares, and individuals and corporations the remaining four thousand shares.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if the stockholders shall assent to the increase of the capital stock aforesaid, the president and directors shall, within one month after the acceptance of this charter, open books of subscription, under the directions of two or more commissioners, to be by them designated, at the city of Raleigh, and in the towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern, Edenton, Hillsborough, Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Halifax, Tarborough, Lincolnton, Morganton, Washington, Wadesborough, Wilkesborough, Greensborough, Rutherfordton, and Oxford, and the same to keep open for subscription for ten days; and if it shall happen, when the books shall be opened as aforesaid, that a greater number than four thousand shares shall be subscribed by individuals or bodies corporate, it shall be lawful for the president and directors to reduce such subscriptions, according to a scale by them to be established for that purpose, to the aforesaid number of 4000 shares: *Provided,* that no subscriptions of two shares or under, shall be sealed until all larger subscriptions shall be reduced to an equality with them: *Provided also,* that if the four thousand shares be not subscribed within ten days as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the stockholders, at any future time, to open books of subscription, at the same places, under the same restrictions, for the residue. *Provided,* that nothing herein contained shall compel the president and directors to open books for a subscription of more than two thousand shares, until after the first day of January, 1838.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That when the capital stock shall be increased as aforesaid, the said president, directors and company of the Bank of Cape Fear, are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain to themselves, their successors and assigns, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars, exclusive of their capital stock aforesaid, with the same privileges as are prescribed in the act of 1833.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That when the said seven thousand shares shall be fully paid for, according to the provisions of this act, the representative of the State, whom the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, shall designate, may appoint four directors of said bank, who are stockholders, and the individual stockholders may appoint seven directors. And in all general meetings of the stockholders, the representative of the State appointed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to three votes of every six given by individual stockholders.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said bank, within one year from the payment of the subscriptions by the State aforesaid, shall establish two or more additional branches in this State; neither of which shall be less than one hundred miles distant from the principal bank, and one of which shall be west of the Yadkin.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That not less than three directors shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business at the principal bank; of whom the president shall be one, unless in case of sickness or necessary absence, when he shall appoint, by a written instrument, a director to fill his place. And in case of the death, resignation, or removal from the State, of any director, his place shall be filled by a new appointment for the remainder of the year, by a majority of the directors: *Provided,* that no person shall be eligible as a director, who is not the owner of ten shares or more of the capital stock of the bank.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the total amount of debt, which the said corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed twice the amount of its capital, over and above its capital stock, and the sum then actually deposited in the bank for safe keeping, unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorised by a law of the State.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the president of said bank shall give notice to the Governor of this State, of the acceptance of this charter, as amended, by the stockholders thereof, at such time as they may prescribe, before the first day of April next.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That upon such notice being given to the Governor of this State as is herein required, by the president of said bank, it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors of the said bank, and they are hereby required to receive from the Public Treasurer a subscription in behalf of the State, for the whole amount of the said three thousand shares of capital stock, at any time within three months from the passing of this act; payment for which to the said bank shall be made as follows, to wit: one fourth of the whole amount at the time of subscribing, and one other fourth every ninety days thereafter, till full payment be made: *Provided,* that if the Public Treasurer pay the whole of the said subscription at the time of subscribing, or any greater part thereof than is hereby required, before the time limited for the same, the State shall have interest at the rate of six per cent. on all payments made in advance, computing the same from the time when payment is made to the time when required to be made: *And provided also,* that if the Public Treasurer fail to pay the said instalments, or any part of them, at the times appointed for the payment of the same, he shall pay interest, at the same rate, on all instalments or parts thereof not punctually paid, from the time the same shall have been paid, until payment be made.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That if, at any time hereafter, the president and directors of said bank shall find that the whole capital of the same cannot be safely and profitably employed, they shall have power, and they are hereby authorised, by the consent of the General Assembly, first to be had and obtained, to reduce the same to an amount not less than one million of dollars, by purchasing the stock of said bank, or receiving the same in payment of debts, bona fide due the bank, at a price not less than the par value thereof; and all shares of stock so purchased by the bank or taken in payment of debts, shall thereafter cease to be a part of the capital stock of said bank.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That the said bank shall have authority to deal in such public debt as now is, or may hereafter be created by this State.

[Ratified 23rd January, 1837.]

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.

Washington's Birthday in Washington.

There is not the least doubt that this is a little of the drollest country from the Hottentot's home to the Sultan of Muscat's kingdom. The old Romans talked of democracy, and the Greeks pretended something in that way. But for the genuine, pure, patent-right democracy, our government against the world! This is Washington's Birth day, you know. The President, the Departments, the Senate, and we, who are mightier than all,—we the people I mean, have celebrated it—by eating—a big CHEESE! The President's house was thrown open. The multitude swarmed in. The Senate of the United States adjourned. The Secretaries of the various Departments turned out. Representatives in squadrons left the capitol,—and all for the purpose of eating cheese! Yes, all *for the purpose of eating cheese!* Mind ye, I dont laugh at it. Who has a better right to eat cheese than we? It is all the spoils we can get, and as others nibble at the Treasury, why on earth should not we the people nibble at the big cheese. Mr. Van Buren was there to eat cheese. Mr. Webster was there to eat cheese. Mr. Woodbury, with his most amiable Lady, was there to eat cheese. Mr. Secretary Dickerson (unhappy man, he has no lady) was there to eat cheese. The gallant Col. J. Towson was eating cheese. The Court, the Fashion, the Beauty, of Washington were all eating cheese. Officers in Washington, Foreign Representatives in stars and garters, gay, joyous, dashing and gorgeous women, in all the pride, and panoply, and pomp of wealth, were there eating cheese. Cheese, cheese, cheese, was on every body's lip, and in every body's mouth. All you heard was cheese. All you saw was cheese. All you smell was cheese. It was cheese, cheese, cheese. Streams of cheese were going up in the Avenue in every body's fists. Balls of cheese were in a hundred pockets. Every handkerchief smelt of cheese. The whole atmosphere for half a mile around was infected with cheese.

Undoubtedly you fancy that I exaggerate because you find it difficult to believe that a whole city, the metropolis of this vast Union, where crowd the mighty of the land, could all be engaged in eating cheese. Upon my word I tell you not half the tale. Georgetown, and Alexandria too poured forth their crowds on purpose to eat cheese. The Senate of the United States,—where Webster thunders,—where Clay hurls his bolts,—where Preston flashes,—and Benton roars, adjourned—on purpose to eat cheese! The House of Representatives, the refuge of the people's sovereignty, that cave of Æolus that always lashes with a storm, where Adams sits like Boreas, and Auster, or Eurus ever rages, to-day was hushed and calm, as almost all its members were off eating cheese. Eloquence was whelmed in cheese. The strife of words was quelled in a strife for cheese. Alas for Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay, and Mr. White, and Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Bell, that they are on such terms with the President that they cannot go to eat his cheese. Ah, Mr. Calhoun, if you had only been as sly a mouse as Mr. Van Buren, you would have been to-day under the President's wing instead of him, nibbling cheese. I did not see this monstrous cheese at all. I met its fragments in many fists upon the avenue, as I ran down. I snuffed it in every breeze. I rushed with the crowd to get a bit, and even with a look I would have been content, but alas, unhappy me! I got no cheese. I smashed my hat in vain—I pushed over negro, and jammed up bonnets,—I pushed and wrestled, and struggled in the crowd, and maddened at last with desperation, I mounted the very shoulders of the mass for cheese. But it was gone! all gone! Nought but a few straggling, suspicious crumbs were left when I reached the table on which it had been spread. Col. Benton had a lump, on which he was expatiating. Oh how my mouth watered for that lump of cheese. To the day of my death I shall remember, I got no cheese.

I dare say if Mrs. Trollope, that wicked woman, had been in Washington to-day, she would have made a terrible story of this mode of celebrating the birth-day of the Father of his country by eating cheese! She would have held us up as a horrid people, and set all Europe in a roar of laughter because we assembled in the mansion of our beloved President to eat cheese. The People have done but little else since the official announcement first appeared in the Globe, but to talk of, and think of this eating of cheese. True, the crowd was immense, and not so select as one may see in the Palace of St. James, when King William gives a levee. True, blacks and whites and mulattoes, and boys in rags and men in regimentals, mingled, a speckled concourse together,—but then, this is a free country, you know. True, the boys stormed the East Room, mounted the walls outside, and rolled through the inside with dirty feet over Turkey carpets, and were there reflected in Parisian mirrors,—but this is a free country, you know. True, every room in the White House actually stunk (pardon this, Americans,—but it is a fashionable English word in every pretty English mouth over sea) *stunk* with cheese,—but the cheese was a big one, and Jefferson there had a cheese, and the second Jefferson also should do the same you know. At all these things, undoubtedly, the British Ambassador, or the French *Charge* may turn up an aristocratic nose,—but this is the American way of doing things, you know. "We are a free People."—This is a big country. "We whipt the British at New Orleans.—We scared the French," you know.—"This is the last "hurrah" we can give to Jackson,—and as for Van Buren, there is no hurrah about his name," you know.

Cheese! cheese! cheese! My hands, my clothes, my head and imagination are so infected with cheese, that of cheese alone can I think.

A LITERAL ANSWER.—A stranger asked a countryman, whom he saw mending a road near Ross, "Where does this road go to?" The countryman replied, "I don't know, Zir; I finds it here when I comes to work in the morning, and I leaves it here at night; but where it goes in the mean time I don't know."—*Worcester Journal.*

Prenticiana.—At a late military muster in Georgia, the captain made an abusive remark against the Whigs, whereupon a private stepped up, and gave him a severe thrashing, in the course of which the officer lost his hat and a large part of his breeches. We have often heard of a man's being "knocked into a cocked hat," but the Georgian captain was knocked *out* of one.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Mr. Van Buren's INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose superiors, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country.—Among them, we recognise the earliest and firmest pillars of the republic; those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow-citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness, of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever-watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy, and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our Government quietly, but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve or might endanger, the blessings we enjoy. The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions, and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed. Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interest, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth, and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the power of the rest were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwisely control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy, or its intercourse as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone, hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the humblest individual are still sacredly protected at home; and, while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed far from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature, of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned, by experience, a fruitful lesson: that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles on which we set out can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has attended our great experiment, is in itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow-citizens, looking forward to the far-distant future, with ardent prayers and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a firm belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that, if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the cheering proof, that a popular Government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength.—Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latent and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good, and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forebodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the Government. The cost of the wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unequalled alacrity. No one is now left to doubt that every burden will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognised the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment, that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death, nearly forty years are gone. Party exasperation has been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self-government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been favorably exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true, the ardor of public sentiment, outrunning the regular progress of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not denounced as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of intelligence it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence. The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow citizens, will assuredly, in time, produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great land-marks of social order, and maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of those constitutional and legal provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed unfitness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies, which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension, their enemies of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in Governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our Government; and amid recent apprehensions of a similar conflict we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the outset for the want of it; but, among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of States, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient, than it is at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits, too apparent to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these, it was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain uninjured. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interest and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political condition, is the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and patriotism of their course; it is evidence, not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty or danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of excited passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded; and standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and of trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed, and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominating affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this! We look back on obstacles avoided, and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmounts every unfavorable circumstance dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy must teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

For myself, therefore, I desire to declare, that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is, a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise; viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the States all power not explicitly parted with; I shall endeavor to preserve, protect, and defend it by anxiously referring to its provisions for direction in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has intrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself; beyond those limits I shall never pass.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted to them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects. Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in the dealings of nations as of men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them in their actual state, as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which, I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express, with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

New York, March 2, P. M.

The Money market is without any change to day. The Banks are letting out a little, but money is tight in the street, and good paper is sold at two per cent. a month. Certain descriptions of paper, however, which is often in the street, is taken as soon as it appears, at 1½.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The following is reported as a sketch of Mr. Benton's speech in the Senate on Tuesday last, in favor of taking off the duty on salt:

"Mr. President, salt, sir, was always a subject of oppression—Look at Britain, sir! in ancient times tyrants taxed salt, sir, because sir, they knew on this article it would be paid—I call it a sinful tax, sir! Salt, sir, is the conversative principle of nature, sir; yes, sir, it is the same substance to which Christ alludes, when sir, he tells his philosophers, no sir, his disciples, ye are the salt of the earth, sir!"

From the same.

We furnished our readers a few days ago with Mr. Benton's speech on Salt.—The following is a report of Mr. Niles' speech on Coal.

It is something, sir, to take the tax off salt.—Salt sir, is indispensible to make the food of man savoury. The poor can not do without salt—neither can the rich for that matter. Nobody can get along without salt. But sir—Mr. President—salt alone won't do! No sir! Fuel is necessary! What would be the use of salt to the poor without fuel to cook their food? Therefore, sir—they must have fuel. Yes sir! And what do I now propose? Do you not see, Mr. President? Does not the honorable Senator see? Does not the whole Senate see? Does not the whole country see, that I am endeavoring to make fuel cheap when I propose to take the duty off coal? Mr. President, coal—coal Mr. President is—coal.

During the discussion on the Tariff bill, there occurred a personal scene between Mr. Calhoun and no less a person than the Hon. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina. We find the following account of it in the correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot:

"Mr. Brown took it upon him to comment, in a very disingenuous manner, on the course of Mr. Calhoun—expressing his astonishment at the extraordinary spectacle of that distinguished person co-operating with Mr. Davis, in opposing a reduction of the revenue. In his accustomed indirect mode of insinuating, he charged Mr. Calhoun with having changed his opinions on the tariff.

The South Carolinian arose instantly, and demanded to be informed distinctly whether the Senator meant to say that he had changed his opinions on the tariff.

Mr. Brown made an evasive answer. Mr. Calhoun repeated his demand with a very determined air.

Mr. Brown then said that, if the Senator from South Carolina would resume his seat, he would explain. Mr. Calhoun sat down. Mr. Brown said he did not presume to judge of the gentleman's sentiments; but if actions and votes could be held to speak truly, Mr. Calhoun appeared to have a disposition for keeping up the revenue.

Mr. Calhoun said a few words in reply; they were sharp and short, and cut like daggers. He had not relaxed an inch in his opposition to the tariff; he was as strong an adversary of that policy as ever. But he had explained fully the reasons why he opposed the present bill. He would not have repeated them if the Senator from North Carolina had not expressed himself hastily. He (Mr. C.) must ascribe his unfair remarks *to his rate of intelligence and tone of feeling.*

Mr. Brown replied, in a confused manner, and with much awkwardness of phraseology, in the course of which we caught the words "egotism and vanity characteristic of some persons"—and then repeated, in the broadest terms, the charge he had before qualified and equivocated about!

Mr. Calhoun rejoined. It was perfectly evident to him that it was idle and useless to argue with Mr. Brown. That Senator was beyond the reach of argument. Because I do not give a particular vote I am in favor of the tariff! That is his logic. My course to that Senator will hereafter be, never to respond to him.

Mr. Brown, (sotto voce,) "Mr. President, there are some individuals whose failure to notice me would give no mortification"—

Mr. Calhoun, "I do not hear the Senator."

Mr. Brown repeated the above *cutting* remarks in a loud voice, followed by comments equally pungent about the phantasies, hallucinations, and frantic denunciations of certain persons, and wound up with the declaration that he was not to be deceived, by any miserable subterfuge, into the belief that Mr. Calhoun was opposed to the tariff!!

[Many a wiseacre (my dear editor) but such as this—never!]

Mr. Calhoun said he would notice the Senator so far only as to cast back upon him the remark, "miserable subterfuge."

Brown would have the last word.—He had the greatest contempt for that remark!!

INVESTIGATION REPORTS.

Mr. GARLAND, of Virginia, from a majority of the select committee appointed on the 4th day of January last, to inquire whether the several banks employed for the deposite of the public money have employed an agent to reside at the seat of Government to transact their business at the Treasury Department; also, the character of such business; the compensation received by said Agent; whether employed at the request or through the procurement of the Treasury Department; whether he receives compensation from the Treasury Department, &c. reported thereon at length, concluding with the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, (as the opinion of this committee,) That the several banks employed for the deposite of the public money have not all, or any of them, by joint or several contract, employed an agent to reside at the seat of Government, to transact their business with the Treasury Department.

2. *Resolved*, (as the opinion of this committee,) That no agent for the transaction of business between the deposite banks and the Treasury Department has been employed at the request or through the procurement of said Department.

3. *Resolved*, (as the opinion of this committee,) That the business of the deposite banks with the Treasury Department is not conducted through any agent, but is transacted directly with the Secretary of the Treasury, or some officer of the Department.

4. *Resolved*, (as the opinion of this committee,) That no agent, in any way connected with the public deposites, since the removal of said deposites from the Bank of the United States, has received any compensation from the Treasury Department.

5. *Resolved*, (as the opinion of this committee,) That several of the deposite banks have employed an agent to reside at the seat of Government, for the purpose of receiving and transmitting information affecting the interests of said banks, both from the Treasury Department and other sources, and transmitting public documents; that agent is REUBEN M. WHITNEY, who receives such salary from said banks as they annually deem his services worth.

Which said resolutions lie upon the Speaker's table.

Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, from the same committee, believing that the committee has drawn erroneous conclusions from some of the testimony, presented the grounds of his difference in writing, and his reasons for not concurring in the report of the majority, remarking, that, agreeing with the views of the majority in the greater part of their report, he regrets the difference of opinion on points to which he has alluded.

Mr. PEYTON, from the same committee, submitted, at length, the views of the minority, accompanied by a resolution, that the same, with the accompanying documents, be inserted in the journal of the House, as containing the views of the minority of this committee, and moved that the report of the minority of said committee be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with instructions to report a bill prohibiting, in future, under sufficient penalties, the communication of secret intelligence by the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the deposite or any other banks, which concern all banks alike.

We have pleasure in placing before the public eye the following triumphant vindication of H. A. Wise, the fearless arraigner of public wrongs, from the vituperation and calumnies with which he has been assailed, through the press, by those who in some cases misunderstand, and in others wilfully misrepresent, his character:

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1837.

IN SELECT COMMITTEE to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, &c. under the resolution of the 17th of January—

Mr. PEARCE moved the following resolution, which was UNANIMOUSLY adopted:

Resolved, unanimously, That notwithstanding the highly exciting topics of discussion which have come before this committee, and their frequent and animating debates, the Hon. Henry A. Wise, as their chairman, has at all times so conducted as to entitle him to their thanks, which are hereby accorded to him.

Bank of the United States.—In the Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented by the Chair, from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, relative to the report of the Secretary of the Treary, in which that functionary laments that he has not been able to settle with the Bank. The memorialists represent that they are now, and always have been, ready and anxious to make a settlement, and that not the least delay or slightest obstacle can be justly attributable to them.

The memorialists now make a final offer to settle with the Government according to the terms recommended by the commissioners appointed by the Secretary himself to ascertain and decide upon a just basis of arrangement; and they declare their readiness at once to carry those terms into execution, and pay over the amount belonging or due to the United States, reserving only of the dividends due to the Bank to pay the expenses on the protested draft on France, purchased by the Bank from the Government. They say they will not suffer themselves to differ with Congress as to mere sums of money, and that *they are specially anxious to terminate their connexion* with the Government, in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.—*Washington Sun.*

Mr. Clay took occasion during the discussion of the Tariff Bill, to give the history of the compromise act, of which he was the author. He stated, that "it originated with himself while on a visit to Philadelphia, when he conferred extensively with capitalists and manufacturers, to whom he unfolded his plan. That in all his conferences afterwards with his friends in Congress, he *never had any with Mr. Calhoun, or any other gentleman from the South*, prior to the introduction of the bill. That on the day the bill was finally acted on, he went to the Senate doubtful of the support of the Senators from the South."

"Thus are cast to the winds," says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, "all the false and calumnious charges uttered by the Chapel Hill Knight on the floor of the Senate, and repeated by the renegade of the Globe, and the ancient Dame of the Richmond Enquirer, about the Compromise Act having been the result of a *bargain*, or having been concocted by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay."

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—Major McNeill, the chief Engineer of this Road, arrived here a few days since, in the steam boat from Norfolk, and having previously signified his acceptance of the appointment, entered promptly upon the important duties of his office. We understand that after frequent interviews with the President and Directors in this place, and by Col. Elmore, one of the Directors resident in Columbia, a plan of operations was adopted, which Major McNeill will carry immediately into effect. The chief Engineer will forthwith organize such brigades of Engineers as may be found necessary for the purpose of entering at once upon the survey of all the line of Road indicated by the Company, at their late meeting in Knoxville, and such other lines, as may appear to possess peculiar advantages. Maj. McNeill has proceeded accordingly to the North, to assist Mr. Drayton, (who had already been despatched to New York and Philadelphia for that purpose) in procuring the requisite supply of instruments of the best description. As soon as the necessary arrangemeets can be made, Maj. McNeill will return here, and the several Brigades of Engineers all at once take the field, and commence their operations.

It is hoped that the surveys and estimates will be completed in time to enable the Company, at their meeting in October next, to establish the route and commence the work. The acquisition of such a man as Major McNeill, who has constructed more Rail Roads, and with more success than any man in America, and perhaps in the world, is most fortunate for the Company, and augurs well for the success of the enterprize. We are informed that he enters with great zeal into the undertaking, and is confident of success.

While things are preparing so favorably here, we are gratified to learn th tucky has, probably, before this t fied the South Carolina Amendme Charter, whereby all the obje features in the Charter will be the Company will be relieved fro pense of making three branches tucky, and will become entitled scription of a million of dollars o of this State. The auspices there now most favorable to the great

Charleston C

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTIS

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

In pursuance of the Notice of dent and Directors of the Wilmi Raleigh Rail Road Company, calli cial meeting of the Stockholders Company, to be held at Wilmingt 27th day of February, A. D. Stockholders met at the Court Ho town on the day aforesaid.

On motion of Thos. H. Wright, ing was called to order, and Dr. S Andrews, of Wayne county, was Chairman.

On motion of Gen. James Owe Griswold and Wm. A. Wright pointed Secretaries.

On motion of Gen. James Owen, cretaries of the meeting were cons committee to examine the certif proxy in the hands of persons pre report the number of shares of the the Company so represented as w number of shares represented in p

The committee reported that 18 of the stock of the Company were r ed by proxy, and that 2683 shares presented in person.

It appearing that a majority of number of shares subscribed to the stock of the company was represen meeting was declared by the Ch be qualified for the transaction of

Mr. Aaron Lazarus, President of the Company, submitted the Report, which was read, accepted proved by the meeting.

GENTLEMEN:

Having been appointed to represent dent, since the official duties of the chair of our State have deprived us of his it devolves on me to report the progress of and state the transactions which have take since the General Meeting which was November last.

The very full report then made by our President, leaves little to be urged rel importance of the work in which we a At the General Meeting which was 14th of March last, a resolution was pa ising subscriptions to be taken for 200 feel highly gratified in stating that this been taken, and is, perhaps, exceeded; in we trust that the excess will be sanction This meeting, Gentlemen, has been spec for the purpose of taking into conside expediency of re-opening our books fo tion of the balance of our capital—a meas I recommend to your consideration. By the Legislature passed at its late Session of Internal Improvement are authorised to to our stock on the part of the State, for of the amount necessary to construct when the other three-fifths shall have scribed by individuals. A copy of the A with submitted:—and it is for you to deci such subscription, on the terms presc be received. I doubt not that you will a ciate this liberal act, and hail it as the of better times! It is an act which, while to the State a handsome revenue, will the corner-stone of Internal Improven which we may hope to see reared a ma superstructure. It comes to our aid at the moment, and we are admonished to put our strength that we may avail ourselv the greatest advantage.

It appears by our Books that 7052 S been subscribed, to these may be adde scriptions along the line not yet rep sum of $95,391 57 has been received of subscriptions, of which $57,716 65 h pended, and there remains in our Tr sum of $37,674 92.

According to the report of our very neer Major Gwynn, which was subm Directors on the 15th of August last, that the sum of $1,088,050 will be requi construction of the road from this to That the further sum of $221,950 is nec the various appendages of the Road, m sum of $1,320,000, requisite to co *road*, and *appendages*, such as Depo tives, Cars, &c. &c., and the furt $180,000 to complete the line of Stea Wilmington to Charleston.

Agreeable to the wording of the act general assembly, authorising the State to for 2 5ths the stock of the Company and restrictions, I presume she will become scriber whenever 3 5ths of the sum nec *build* the road shall have been taken by and in case more than that sum shall subscribed by individuals, then in a r portion, to the extent of the capital sub If I am correct in this construction of Assembly, a sufficient amount of stock subscribed for to authorize the State 2.5ths: but it is important that as much tal should be taken as practicable to operations and diminish our immedi instalments upon subscribers. In the it is determined to establish, as soon a sary arrangements can be made, a line between this place and Halifax, in conn one or more Steamboats. This will be bringing our road into notice, and from ty it will offer to Southern travellers, ually advantageous to us.

I take great pleasure in informing yo road is progressing in a very satisfactor 51 miles at this end are under contract, course of grading. The Bridges acro Creek, the North-East River, Rockfi Neuse, are also under contract, and the are in the course of construction. Ex tracts have been made for Sills and R 400 Laborers are employed by our con agents on the road. One Locomotive is another with the Iron necessary for layin of track, is on the way from England, an to have 30 miles at this end completed close of the present year, and within the to have the road graded to Waynesboro tance of 85 miles. At the North end, to have the road completed from Enfield 20 miles.

All this has been done while yet the State remained uncertain. May we no encouraged to proceed with full co speedy and ultimate success?

At the North end of the road, the work delayed on account of our suspense with the Halifax and Weldon road. This is 7 1-2 miles, leading from Halifax to Weld we deemed necessary to have incorp our road, or to run another alongside to Weldon, in order to prevent any inte travellers on our road. By an arrange ed into with the Halifax and Weldon Company, subject to the ratification of holders, I am happy to say, that it has b to merge their stock in our company, moves all difficulties. At Weldon w Portsmouth road, and we have an assu the Portsmouth company that no obst interposed by them to a junction also tersburg road, near Blakely. The local road from Enfield to Halifax is in pr will be put under contract as speedily It has always been the purpose of our expend at the North end of the road the mount received from subscribers No tentnea Creek. This design has only

settled question above alluded to; it carried into effect, and on the amount options at that end, will rest the exoperations there. A regard for their should prompt them to put their the wheel, and come forward with very mile of the road completed in by affording to the farmer a cheap nveyance to market, effectually provenience and interest. The above d from Halifax to Weldon is nearly portion of the rails is laid, the balance d the Iron at hand to finish the work, le, Cars might soon be run upon it. bridge across the Roanake is in a rdness, and will undoubtedly be finmer; this is a great work, and will be dvantage to our road. We have, in- felicitate ourselves upon, on obny projects on foot which will tend d. On the South there are the maorgia, Alabama and Florida, all con- Charleston, the Southern termiline. On the North, we find the tern shore of Maryland to Baltidelphia. This is accessible at all year from Portsmouth, by a run of rs in a steamboat; and is not like the unication with Baltimore and Philaucted during the winter, and more ous at all seasons.

ing this communication, it is my un- to acquaint you with the resignation President. In him, the State at ed a valuable chief-magistrate, while pany, have lost an efficient officer—the welfare of our enterprise deeply who possesses the high regard and us all.

ed, gentlemen, of your hearty con- expression of high esteem and enion of his course while in office. The udicious efforts, are best attested by ial results.

r you, Gentlemen, to determine whego into an election to supply his place, the Board of Directors to make one am rightly advised, another election ce in May next,—it having been re- General Meeting in March last, that eeting shall take place on the 1st Monin every year, and our charter preen election shall take place at each ing.

allowed to add, that we may feel an e in the liberal spirit which has urged t work. We have the widow's mite, se of the more wealthy, to speed us l. This, with the unanimity which evails, is a sure guaranty of ultimate

best wishes that our most sanguine exmay be realized, I have the honor to gh respect,

Your most obedient,

A. LAZARUS.

llowing resolutions were offered B. Meares, Esq., and unanimous-

it appears that the amount of subtaken since the General Meeting in exceeds the limits then prescribed s) *Resolved*, That the excess so subereby sanctioned, and received as a tock of the company.

three-fifths of the sum necessary to e State to take other two-fifths of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road ave been subscribed for by individual , *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this hat the subscription of the State shall be ursuant to the act of the last General entitled an act to aid the Internal Imof the State; and *Resolved further*, That of Directors of this Company be aumake the necessary application to obbscription of the State.

, That the Board of Directors be and y authorised to re-open Books for subto the residue of our Capital stock, releast 6000 shares for the subscription t of the State. The Books to be kept this day until the 15th day of April such places, and under such commissionmay appoint, notice being given in ington Advertiser, the Raleigh Standborough Press and Norfolk Beacon and n the event of there being an excess ion, the amount which may be subhin that time, and after this date, shall down in equitable ratio according to the h the Board of Directors may deter-

That at all future meetings of this any Stockholder may appoint any other r, not ineligible under the Charter, to im, by any instrument of writing setis intention of so doing.

instrument of writing, purporting to roxy, shall be proved in one or other wing modes, and in no other:

due proof of the signature, before the the Stockholders.

he affidavit of a competent witness, beustice of the Peace, or any Notary mpanied with the certificate of such otary, of such affidavit.

e acknowledgment of the party, betice of the Peace, or Notary Public, d by his certificate of such aknowledg-

he attestation of the President, Secre- Director of the Company.

eeting having determined to fill of President of the Company, nt by the resignation of Governor Gen. James Owen was elected to without opposition.

tion, it was resolved, that the the meeting be tendered the Chair- Secretaries, and that the proceedblished in the Wilmington Ad-

SAMUEL A. ANDREWS, Ch'mn.
GRISWOLD, } Secretaries.
WRIGHT, }

FOREIGN.

DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

te hour this morning the ship Tenattison, arrived from Liverpool, he sailed on the 19th January.

nderstand that the only political ny moment, by this arrival, is the the French ministry in the Champuties, on the question of adopting s in answer to King's speech. It ally supposed that the ministers it necessary to resign.

ip Erie.—A passenger by the St. aw a Journal du Havre of the uary, in which the loss of this ship radicted. Captain Mattison, we d, also saw a contradiction of the the French papers, of a subsequent he sailing of the Normandie.

POOL, Jan. 13.—We still continue to od demand for all descriptions of Cotton, arket decidedly in favor of the seller, cannot quote any material advance in New Bowdes are ¼d. and Pernambucos higher. All other kinds are much more an they were this day week. The total nt to 27,810 bags, including 4000 Ameri- Charthagena, 100 Egyptian and 150 Pern on speculation, and 670 East India t.

es for the week were 110 Sea Island at 3s; 100 stained 7d @ 9d; 6370 Upland d; 2150 Alabama 7¾d @ 11½d; 8250 Or- @ 11¾d; 3070 Pernambuco 11d @ 13d; anham 10d @ 12½d; 860 Brazils 8¾d @ Peruvian 10d; 610 Carthaginian 6½d @ Egyptian 11½d @ 16½d; 70 West Indies 10¾d @ 13d; 2340 Surat 4¾d @ 7¾d; 230 Bengal 4¼d @ 5¾d.

January 17.—The Cotton Market is better.—Middling qualities have advanced ¼d. Sales for the week ending 16th inst. 27,800 bales; yesterday 2500 bales.

A letter to the consignee, dated 17th, makes no mention of any increase in prices—it says, "Cotton is dull—sales to-day about 1500 bales."

New York, March 2.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Boston papers of Tuesday morning, contain the following items of intelligence which arrived at Boston by the ship Chatham, which left Liverpool on the 21st January.

The influenza had been seriously injurious to the interests both of public and private business in London. On the 16th, 90 clerks were absent from the Bank of England, and on the 18th the inconvenience was aggravated to a more serious degree by the absence of 130. Similar inconvenience was felt at all other public establishments. Whole families were laid up, their business suspended and shops shut.

Advices from Paris bring nothing new. In the Chamber of Deputies the Ministers have been repeatedly outvoted. M. Odillon Barrot offered a resolution recognizing the nationality of Poland, which was carried, after a long debate, against the ministers, by a vote of 180 to 181.

From Spain there is nothing important.

Great sensation had prevailed in London owing to Estlail's banking house having temporarily stopped payment. It entirely subsided on the following day, as it was ascertained that the firm had a great surplus, after paying the persons who did business with them. The firm had also large estates.

There was a report in London on the 19th, that Louis Phillippe had been again shot at. It was not believed.

The Plague.—Letters from Malta affirm that the plague has found its way into the island, having been imported by some of the trading vessels from Constantinople. All communication with the island is strictly forbidden at Naples.

Lisbon again appears to be the scene of commotion. The city by the last news is represented as in a most melancholy situation, and another revolution about to be made. The British Admiral had given notice that his squadron would afford shelter, if required, to all British subjects.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Feb. 25.

Including the vessels not reported, on Friday evening, the supply arrived up to the close of this day is about 50,000 bags, chiefly American. The sound and healthy state of the Cotton manufacture precludes the possibility of any decline worthy of notice, particularly in good and prime qualities of American. Sales on Saturday, 1200 principally American; Monday, 1500, also chiefly American; to day, 1200.

The Indian Wars.

Charleston, March 2.

Important from Florida.—The schooner *Polly*, Captain Felker, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville. We learn from Capt. F. that Gen. Jesup had sent to Garey's Ferry for 400 horses to renew the campaign, the Chiefs having not come in according to agreement, and that the steamer Forrester had been despatched to Savannah on Sunday last.

We learn also by a passenger in the schr. S. S. Mills, from St. Augustine, that intelligence had been received at that place, stating, that hostilities were to have commenced on Saturday last, 25th ult.

We further learn from Capt. Southwick, of the schr. S. S. Mills, that two of Gen. Hernandez's negroes that were captured about twelve months ago by the Indians, had made their escape and arrived at St. Augustine on Saturday last, 25th ult., who state that about 400 Indian warriors were concentrated near Pilatkakahah of Phillip's gang, and that Abraham had gone in to Gen. Jesup and given himself up, where he intended to remain; and there were a large number of Indians about Musquito.

In addition to the above, we have received the following from our correspondent at St. Augustine.

Herald Office, *St. Augustine, Feb.* 27, 1837.

THE WAR NOT ENDED YET!

On Saturday night last, information was received from General Jesup's Camp at Dade's Battle Ground, and we regret to state, that it is far from cheering. It is stated, that the Indians have held no talk, nor have the chiefs returned as they agreed to. Gen. Jesup was to wait until Saturday, when he would re-commence hostilities. About one hundred Indians had been in the Camp, and Abram and others were allowed free ingress and egress.

On Saturday night last, Gen. Hernandez's two negroes Aleck and Stephen, who were taken by the Indians in May last, returned, having effected their escape on horseback. We have not seen them, but we learn that they state that there is a great deal of dissention in the nation. The Chiefs are willing to give up, but the young warriors are averse to it; that they have plenty of ammunition; that Philips's tribe at Top-koliky have not been disturbed, and that they have a force of more than 400 fighting men! That in the attack upon the breast work at Lake Monroe they lost one killed and three wounded, and that the party did not know of the armistice. A report prevails among them that Gen. Jesup in holding out the offer of a talk, intends to get them, hand cuff them, and ship them off, and this has prevented their attending. Many of them are now going South with their families. These Negroes are to be examined in relation to the correspondence which has been carried on with the Negroes in town, and much interesting information is expected to be obtained from them. They are in prison.

Savannah, March 1.

Latest from Florida.—The steam packet Forester, Capt. Dillon, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Garey's ferry.

We understand that an express arrived there on Friday night from Gen. Jesup, who stated that Abraham, and two or three subchiefs had come in, and a few Indians and negroes. It was thought that the Seminoles (proper) and a number of negroes would come in before the 25th February. Should not all, at that time, surrender, hostilities would be resumed.

A Phæton is now presented to "*the* Lion of the age" (a recent promotion of "the roaring Lion") made from the *fragments* of the Constitution, *renovated* during the reign of the "Greatest and Best." A more appropriate abuse of the materials could not have been devised. *Jackson's triumphal chariot, composed of the fragments of the Constitution!!* The Charioteer should have his expunging Senators (already collared) in the Traces, with the motto on their Blinds, "It is glory enough to serve under such a Chief."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1837.

Our Rail Road.—Some of our brother Editors have stated that the subscription in this town amounts to $200,000. This is premature. The present amount of the subscription is between $140,000 and $150,000; but there is no reason to doubt that it will readily reach $200,000 on the completion of the survey, and the report of Major McNeill, should that report be favorable, as we have every reason to expect. Several of our most wealthy citizens have as yet subscribed nothing, and it is presumed they are only waiting for the report.

Maj. McNeill was recently in Charleston, and would have been here but for the miscarriage of a letter. We understand that he writes of an unshaken determination to let nothing conflict with his duty to his native State, and his obligations to our work; and that he has accepted the office conferred on him by the Charleston and Cincinnati Company with an express reservation to that effect.

Books of subscription were opened in Moore county a few days ago, and about $3000 subscribed. We are assured that the county will make up about $10,000.

In Rutherford, the subscription was to be opened on the 2d inst. The notice is accompanied by a stirring appeal in its favor by that sterling friend of the work, the Editor of the Rutherford Gazette.

Shocking Accident.—On Saturday last, whilst the friends of the Administration in this place were firing a salute in honor of the Inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, a premature discharge of the cannon took place, by which Mr. Williamson, brickmason, had both his hands blown off, and other persons were slightly injured. It was found necessary to amputate both the arms of Mr. Williamson, near the elbow, which operations were successfully performed, and we understand he is likely to recover.

The Inaugural Address.—We have read this document with great interest, and confess that we find in it much to admire, nothing to condemn, if we except the extravagant compliment to the administration of his predecessor, which we think entirely undeserved.

On the subject of Slavery, Mr. Van Buren's declarations are all that we of the South could desire. They supply a glaring deficiency in his letter to which he refers, written before the election. He then expressly declared that he would make no pledges. Now he has made a pledge, distinct, plain, and unequivocal, that he will not sanction any bill having for its object an interference with slavery.

This and the other professions of the Address, are patriotic. We only hope they will be carried out in practice. But let us not forget the promises made on a similar occasion by his predecessor, scarcely one of which remains unviolated. The promises of reform; of preserving Congress from the temptation to corruption held out by appointments of members of Congress to offices; of preserving the purity of the elective franchise; of reducing the Presidential term; have all been trampled under foot, and unfortunately without exciting the indignation of a people who glory in their shame. Instead of reform, we doubt whether there was ever a country under the sun in which corruption has made such rapid strides as in this during the last eight years. Instead of keeping Congress aloof from the influence of the miserable scramble for office, there had not been, during the whole previous existence of the government, so many members appointed. Instead of preserving the purity of elections, the whole object and aim of the Executive officers, from the President down, appears to have been, openly to bring their influence to bear upon the State elections. His professions of economy; of regard for the limitations of Executive power; his pledge not to seek to enlarge the army; —all, all, have been violated. And yet in the Address, a wholesale compliment is paid to that Administration. Whilst we remember these things, we cannot cease to look upon the professions of Mr. Van Buren with distrust.

It cannot but be remarked, that Mr. Van Buren has omitted any mention of his intended course in making appointments to office. We are obliged to take it for granted that the prevailing system of proscription will be followed up.

Independence of Texas, Recognized!—We have no later Washington papers than of the morning of the 4th. But we learn from passengers in the Stage, that on the night of the 3d, President Jackson virtually recognized the Independence of Texas, by sending for and having an official audience with the Minister of Texas, and by nominating a Charge d'Affairs to that country.

This is an important movement, and one with which the South, at least, has much reason to be satisfied, though it may be considered somewhat premature.

We learn from the same source as the above, that the Fortification Bill, which contained the provision for another distribution of the Surplus on the 1st of January next, *failed*, in consequence of the disagreement of the two Houses on the latter subject. Of course all the appropriations which had been tacked to this bill, fell with it. But what is most to be deplored, the distribution of the surplus is defeated. It is confidently predicted that the surplus will amount to forty millions. Mr. Mercer, in the House, stated that from documents obtained from the Treasury Department, he estimated it at that amount. This will be an enormous engine of corruption, instead of being an immense benefit to the States, as it ought to be.

The President *pocketed* the bill to repeal the Treasury Circular, which passed the Senate by a vote of 41 to 5, and the House by 143 to 59. He did not return it, with his veto, because, as it was evident that more than two-thirds of both Houses were in favor of it, they could pass it in defiance of the veto; therefore he put it in his pocket, in violation of his constitutional duty, of the rights of Congress, and of the will of the people. This is the mode which General Jackson discovered of making himself the absolute ruler of the country. When Congress could neither be dragooned nor purchased into measures, it is thus set at defiance.

The New Cabinet.—It is pretty well understood that Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet will consist of all the old members, with the addition of Mr. Poinsett in the vacant office of Secretary of War. Mr. P. passed through this place some days ago, in pursuance, it is understood, of a summons from Washington.

We learn that Gen. Jackson has come out with a farewell address. It has not yet reached here. This shows how they "worship the rising, not the setting sun," at Washington. Van Buren's Address is sent from one end of the country to the other by Express, whilst Jackson's is only heard of by accident. We presume that it will be here in a few days by the slow mail, and that we can publish it in our next.

The quickest Trip.—We learn that the Steamer Wilmington, Capt. Potter, has made the quickest trip ever made between this place and Wilmington. She left here at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 2d inst. was detained 3 hours taking in wood and discharging way-freight, and arrived at Wilmington at half past 5 P. M., making the run in 7½ hours, exclusive of stoppages.—The distance is about 125 miles.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We have received the January number of this valuable periodical. We will be happy to forward subscriptions to the publisher.

Bank of Cape Fear.—Col. John D. Jones of Wilmington, has been elected President of the Bank of Cape Fear, in place of Gen. James Owen, who has accepted the appointment of President of the Wilmington Rail Road Company.

In another column will be found the act of the late Legislature increasing the Capital of the Bank. It will be recollected that a meeting was to be held yesterday to determine upon the propriety of accepting the increase.

CONGRESS.—We are not yet in possession of full details of the closing scenes in Congress, and cannot therefore say how much has been done, much less how much has been left undone.

A most important measure was introduced in the House a few days before the close, by Mr. Bell of Tennessee—no less than a provision for another division of the Surplus Revenue on the 1st of January next. Mr. Bell was enabled to get this proposition before the House, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by its Rules. As stated in our last, this measure was adopted by the House, 113 to 90. Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Conner, Deberry, Graham, Hawkins, Montgomery, Pettigrew, Rencher, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, and Williams, voted for it; Mr. McKay alone voted against it, and Messrs. Bynum and Speight were absent.

When the Fortification Bill, with this provision incorporated in it, went to the Senate, it was referred to the Committee of Finance, who again reported it, recommending that this section be stricken out. The question on striking out was supported by Messrs. Wright, Buchanan, Rives, Cuthbert, Niles, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Crittenden, and others. It was finally decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 26 to 19, both the North Carolina Senators voting in favor of it, and against another distribution of the Surplus.

The bill then went back to the House, and the House *disagreed* to the Senate's amendment, 111 votes to 94. The Senate, then, *insisted* on its amendment, 28 to 22; and the House *insisted* on its disagreement, 106 to 88. The Senate then asked a conference, and appointed Messrs. Wright, Parker and Webster a committee of Conference on its part.

The bill to reduce the revenue, by admitting certain articles free of duty, passed the Senate, 27 to 18, both the North Carolina Senators voting for it. We believe it did not get through the House.

Mexico.—The resolutions of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate, against the propriety of authorizing reprisals on the Commerce of Mexico, as recommended by the President, have been adopted, unanimously, yeas 46. So the President's effort to get up a war with Mexico, has been frustrated.

Texas.—The Senate adopted the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Walker of Mississippi:—

"*Resolved*, That the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent Government, capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent Governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States."

The question on agreeing to this resolution was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Linn, Moore, Mouton, Niles, Parker, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Spence, Strange, Walker, White—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Clayton, Davis, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Geo., Knight, Morris, Nicholas, Norvell, Page, Prentiss, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Wright—19.

And in the House of Representatives an appropriation was made "for the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent to be sent to the Republic of Texas, whenever the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that Texas is an independent power, and that it is expedient to appoint such a minister." This is coming much nearer to a recognition of Texas than we expected of the present Congress.

The bill from the Senate to repeal the Treasury Circular passed the House, 143 to 59. The Committee of Ways and Means attempted to amend it so as to render its provisions nugatory; but the amendment failed. It thus passed both Houses by 3 or 4 to 1.

The odious Land Bill, which had passed the Senate, was laid on the table in the House, 107 to 91. [Messrs, Deberry, Conner, Graham, Hawkins, Pettigrew, Rencher, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Sheppard, and Williams, voted for laying on the table, and Mr. McKay against it. Messrs. Bynum, Montgomery, and Speight absent.]

A bill appropriating $2,000,000 for carrying on the Indian war was passed.

On motion of Mr. McKay, a provision has been made in the army bill, for appropriating $30,000 for the payment of claims of militia of North Carolina, who served in the war of 1812.

On the last day of the Session, the Senate elected Messrs. Blair and Rives, of the Globe, Printers to the Senate, in place of Messrs. Gales and Seaton. The vote was, Blair and Rives 28, Gales and Seaton 19, Mr. Allen 2, Blank 1.

The session of the House of the 27th ult. extended to 6 o'clock in the morning; on the 28th to 10 P. M.; on the 1st to 9 P. M.; on the 2d till day-light of the 3d, and on the 3d, probably the whole night. A laborious week's work.

The people of this State will see with surprize, that both of their Senators in Congress have voted against the distribution of the Surplus revenue that may be in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, over and above five millions, and this, too, notwithstanding every Representative who was in his seat, except Mr. McKay, voted for it. We imagine that if ever there was an approach to unanimity among the people of this State on any question of National policy, it is upon this point, and in favor of this measure. So well is this understood, that the Representatives, whose conduct is to come so speedily and directly before the people, have not dared to vote against the distribution. The Senators are secure of their seats, and have acted, as we are perfectly confident, in defiance of the wishes and interests of the State.

We think there is much reason to congratulate the country on the close of the existence of the 24th Congress, and with it the reign of Andrew Jackson. May we never see their like again.

Bank of the U. States.—It will be recollected that in the President's message of Dec. last, and also in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Bank was abused for withholding payment to the government for its proportion of the Stock. In a late memorial to Congress, the Bank has conclusively shown the falsity of this charge, by stating the facts of the case. The memorial concludes with the following offer:

"The Board of Directors will now make one final offer to settle, and they make it directly to your honorable bodies, so as to avert the hazard of any further mediation. They learn from the printed report of the Secretary, that the commissioners would have recommended the following terms of settlement:

To value each share of the stock at $115 58, and receive payment for it by equal instalments, payable in September 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, with six per cent. interest until paid.

The Board of Directors agree, at once, to those terms, and are ready to carry them into execution.

They do not stop to inquire whether this be not too much. They prefer that it should be too much. They will never differ with Congress about mere sums of money, and are especially anxious to terminate their connexion with the Government in a manner satisfactory to all parties."

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned on Saturday last, after an arduous Session.

A fire occurred in New York on Thursday night last, at the corner of Water Street and Burling Slip, which destroyed property to the amount of $300,000.

A public dinner was lately given at Beaufort, N. C., to Jas. W. Bryan, Esq. the Senator from Carteret and Jones. In reply to a complimentary Toast, Mr. Bryan spoke at great length on the measures of the late session of the Legislature. If our columns were not so crowded we would copy a part or the whole of the speech. But this we find it impossible to do at present.

The way offices are filled.—The Collector of the Port of Boston is about to resign; and to fill his place there are of course many hungry applicants. Instead of the President and Senate making the selection, as in old times, the members of *the party* in the Massachusetts Legislature, being about one-third of the whole body, lately assembled to make the selection; they proceeded to ballot, and of eight individuals voted for, Frederick Robinson (not of Boston but) of Marblehead, received the greatest number of votes and was nominated for the office. Of course the President and Senate will register the edict of this caucus. It is remarkable that not a single member of the caucus lives in Boston, and that four of the candidates were residents of other towns! Verily we have fallen upon evil times.

Our Banks.—We are glad to learn that the Bank of Cape Fear is about to establish a branch of that bank at Salisbury, and still more so that they have resolved to take South Carolina monies on renewal of their notes. We have never been able to see the wisdom of our State Bank in refusing to take this kind of money. If it be an object in the Bank to keep their notes in circulation, surely it is wide of their purpose to refuse the only money in circulation except their own. As business is now carried on, the State Bank notes are industriously sought for by all the dealers in bank, to be returned, while the South Carolina notes are left freely to circulate in their stead.—Would it not be much better to take all the South Carolina notes they could get, and returning them on these banks every ninety days, either draw their specie or get their Northern funds? If the object be to keep the foreign Banks from injuring the country, we could not devise a more effectual expedient than by these frequent *runs* to prevent over issues, and of course the risk of their breaking. The present course of the State Bank is exceedingly inconvenient to the people in our region, when there is five dollars of South Carolina money for one of our State money, and when the course of trade will always diffuse a good deal of it: This bank to be established at Salisbury, we verily believe, will by the policy suggested, do much to give us a medium in which we have more confidence, to wit, our State notes.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Sound Doctrine.—In a recent communication to the Legislature, Gov. Dickerson, of New Jersey, expresses the following just sentiment—the more valuable at this juncture from such a source, when the opposite doctrine begins to assume the alarming authority of a party dogma. Speaking of charters of incorporation, Gov. D. says:

"But all experience shows that in giving encouragement to such undertakings you cannot too carefully guard the interests of the Public; and in legislating upon this subject, permit me, in closing this communication, most earnestly to recommend that you should be very cautious in pledging the faith of the State to any man or body of men. But WHEN THAT FAITH IS FAIRLY PLIGHTED, LET IT NEVER BE BROKEN; LET ITS INVIOLABILITY NEVER BE QUESTIONED."

The severest day yet.—The provision market was dearer this morning, than we have ever known it. Beef eighteen pence per lb; pork, 19 ditto; other meats in proportion. Smallest sized turkies, 14 shillings; ordinary do., two dollars; good sized turkies, 20 shillings; chickens 14 shillings the pair—and every thing else in proportion.

N. Y. Commercial.

From a Washington Correspondent of the N. York Express.

In the Committee of the House to examine into the corruptions of the Government, of which Mr. Wise is Chairman, there has been a scene of some interest. The majority of that Committee read in Committee, a Report which reflected severely upon the conduct of the minority. Mr. Campbell of S. C., and Mr. Lincoln of Mass. evinced their determination not to submit to it.—Their words ran so high that Mr. Wise, acting with great coolness, found it difficult to preserve order. Even the Yankee blood of Mr. Lincoln was up;—and if such a calm man as he is, was in anger, you can fancy in what a temper Mr. Campbell must have been.

Communication.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, and other officers connected with the administration of Justice in Moore county, held at Carthage on the 4th of March, 1837, the Hon. Thomas Settle was appointed Chairman, and John Morison, Esq. Clerk of the Superior Court, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Solicitor Troy introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have heard with the profoundest sorrow, that the "inevitable hour" that must come to all, has come and past to our deceased friend and professional brother, ARCH'D McBRYDE, Esq.

The members of the Bar of Moore county, anxious to do honor to departed worth, have assembled together to express their grief upon this melancholy occasion. We never can forget his great ability; his incorruptible fidelity in all his public trusts; his dignity and courtesy in his professional course; his general benevolence, and the sincerity of his private friendship; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of Moore county, in memory of the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for one month.

Resolved, That this meeting send (all they can send) their profoundest sympathy and condolence to Mrs. McBryde, upon her most melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That Alexander Little, Patrick H. Winston, and Jno. B. Kelly, Esqrs. be a committee to communicate a copy of these proceedings to Mrs. McBryde.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville papers.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

THOS. SETTLE, *Ch'm.*

John Morison, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. James Thomas, Major DAVID A. COVINGTON to Miss SUSANNA ANN GATHINGS, daughter of Mr. James Gathings.

In Tarborough, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. John Singeltary, Mr. JOHN L. HARGRAVE, of Lexington, in this State, to Miss CAROLINE C. S. PARKER, daughter of Thos. Parker, Esq.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 31st January last, Mr. HENRY GIBSON, aged 30 years, 6 months and 5 days. He had been a useful member of the Methodist Church 7 years, and has left a father and mother, ten brothers and five sisters to mourn the loss of an affectionate son, husband and brother.—[Communicated.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 6th, Steamer Henrietta, with Henry Clay in tow, with full freight, for John Munn, John M. Dobbin, G. B. Atkins, Stark & Pearce, Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, and John Huske & Son, of this place; and for various persons of the interior.

Departed, March 6th, Peter Ross of the New York line, with Cotton, Flour, and Tobacco, for sundry Merchants of this place, and the interior.

Also, March 2d, Steamer Wilmington of the New York line, with Cotton, Flour, and Tobacco, for Merchants of this place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 9.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	40 a 43
Ditto, apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	11 a 13	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	12½ a 15	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	55 a 57
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

COFFEE.

25 Bags prime green Cuba COFFEE,
50 do. high scented Rio ditto.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 8. 31.4t.

Manufactured Tobacco.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder, to close consignment, 23 Boxes Manufactured TOBACCO.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 7. 1w.

Petit-Gulf Cotton Seed,

And Red Clover Seed,
For sale by C. P. MALLETT.

To Hire.

TWO likely young NEGRO BOYS, about 13 and 15 years of age, to hire by the month.—Apply at this office.
March 9. 31-3w.

DENTAL SURGERY.

Dr. Pleasants

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville that he has arrived, and can be found for a short time at the Lafayette Hotel.

Having engagements in other places to fulfil previous to leaving this State, he would suggest to those who may wish to avail themselves of his services, the propriety of applying speedily.
February 18. 29tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

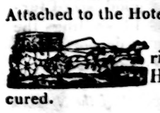
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

THE Subscriber is very desirous of closing his present business in this place, and offers for sale the following PROPERTY, viz:

5000 Acres of LAND, more or less, on Carver's Creek, with a newly built Saw Mill thereon and now in operation. There are two other Sites for Mills on said Land, a good DWELLING HOUSE, and several small Houses for Hands, a large Barn or Stable, and several good Springs.—The Land is about one half a mile from the Cape Fear river; the road is good to the river, and is 1½ miles from the Mill to the river; the Timber is very fine and in great abundance, and cannot be sawed in forty years; there is a great part of the Land said to be first rate for getting Turpentine; there is about 250 acres of it cleared, and most of it is good for the culture of Corn or Cotton; it may be divided in parcels with convenience; it is within 8 miles of Fayetteville, and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers; it is as healthy as any part of the County. As Tar and Turpentine are now very much in demand, and prices very good, it would be an object of speculation, as the owner will positively sell if he can. Also, the Mill on Beaver Creek, with 2600 acres of Land.—Also, the Tobacco Factory in Campbellton; a good Dwelling House, a large Store and Warehouse; one other small House; the Store and Warehouse are on the corner of the square and within two feet of the Railroad. Also, one acre Lot in town, with a large Stable thereon, known as the Mumford Lot. Also, one team of Mules, and one separate, or one team of Horses, and one separate, 4 Wagons, 6 pair of Timber Wheels, 4 pair of Oxen.

If the above Land will sell, all the Horses, Oxen, and Mules, and all the other articles will be sold.

MICHAEL McGARY.

January 26, 1837. 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,
Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 54tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7-tf.

Just Received,

20 Boxes prime Manufactured Tobacco, put up in the best order, and branded by James W. Jeffreys, Esq., warranted not to *rot* or *mould*, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1837. 25tf

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

JUST RECEIVED, Religious Opinions and Character of Washington; Marryatt's Works, complete; Geiseler's Text Book of Ecclesiastical History; Child's Book on the Soul; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; Clerk's Assistant; Tytler's History; Chitty's Practice, vol. 3d; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies; Hieroglyphical Bible; Blue Writing Fluid, Paper, &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 17, 1837. 24tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits. Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order*.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

DRY GOODS,

AT COST FOR CASH, AT No. 1,

Cedar street, First Door from Pearl, N. York

THE Subscriber is opening a New Stock of fresh imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

And will be receiving further supplies from Auction daily. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit of six months will be given for approved paper, and Goods sold at the lowest market prices.

H. B. FIELD.

New York, January 28, 1837. 27 4mp.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836. 10-tf

VALUBLE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Richmond, the Subscribers, Executors of Wm. P. Leak, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Rockingham, on Tuesday of March Superior Court next, that well known and valuable Plantation, lying at and below the confluence of Little River and Big Pee Dee, containing about 1,500 acres, 500 of which is first rate Bottom Land, and believed to be the best body in the County. Most of the balance is broken, affording much Timber, excellent range, and many beautiful and healthy sites for building, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase a *first rate* Farm, are earnestly invited to examine these Lands before purchasing, which will be shewn upon application to either of the Subscribers.

Terms.—Credit of one, two and three years up on Bond and Security, with interest from date, will be given.

WALTER LEAK, Sen.,
STEPHEN WALL,
FRANCIS T. LEAK,
JAMES P. LEAK, } Ex'rs.

Rockingham, Jan. 28, 1837. 26-6w

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Orleans RUM,

IN hhds. just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 14. 28tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and ½ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and hand some assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles,—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT

For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24 3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24-tf.

LINE OF PACKETS

TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents, at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

A Sawyer wanted,

ONE who is acquainted with the business, of steady habits, and can take charge of a few hands, will hear of a situation by applying at this office. An unmarried man would be preferred.

January 18, 1837. 24tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Jno. R. Buie, a Justice of the Peace for said County, Isaac Williamson, Senr., who made oath in due form of law, that he has either lost or misplaced a Note of Hand, drawn by Neill Mac Nair, Esq. and payable to this deponent, one day after date, and dated as he believes, some time in the year 1835, a credit of Twenty Dollars is placed on the back of said Note, and the maker thereof is not entitled to any other credit on the same.

ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Senr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of January, 1837.

JNO. R. BUIE, J. P.

I forewarn all persons from trading for the above described Note, and the said Neill Mac Nair from paying the same to any other person than myself.

ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Senr.

Richmond County, N. C. Jan. 19, 1837.

Witness, JNO. R. BUIE. 26-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had on application at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.

T. J. JORDAN.

Janrary 28, 1837. 26tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Naval Stores, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Young & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville.*

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20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlburt, was by mutual consent on the 8th of All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M. Campbell, who is fully authorised to grant discharges for the same.

GOOLD HURLBURT,
LEVI HURLBURT.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE.

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of the late Miles Draughon, dec'd, at *September* Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HALE & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL HALE.

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware,

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McLAUCHLIN.

September 19, 1836.

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

No. 88 Pearl Street.

TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

THIS spacious Establishment is erected upon its former site, is the result of the commercial operations of the owner, and is surrounded by more than 500 entirely new Stores and Warehouses, occupying the ground of the great conflagration. This Hotel, situated upon Pearl and Water streets, is arranged on a new and most improved plan, with a large Exchange Room, extensive Dining Rooms, and airy sleeping rooms, commodious Baths, with steam power to elevate a supply of water to the upper story, and for other purposes; together with every convenience required to promote the health and comfort of Boarders. A guard is also constantly employed to keep every part of the premises in order and security. Although the proprietor (the owner,) has spared no expense in the erection of this Building, both in extent and style of architecture, equal if not superior to any Commercial House in this country. This House will be furnished complete in modern style, and re-opened in the month of February, 1837. The undersigned, (late proprietor) respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers, and the public generally.

JOHN M. [illegible]

New York, Dec. 18, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Twiggs County, Geo. a Negro Man named ISAAC, who formerly belonged to Dr. [illegible] ell, of Bladen County, N. C. He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, has a blemish in one of his eyes, weighs about 175 lbs., steps quick and short, walks erect. He is no doubt endeavoring to get back to Bladen county, where he has a wife. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, N. C. or such information will be thankfully received by Messrs. Johnson, Esq. at Fayetteville, or by the subscriber at Raines's Store, Twiggs county, Geo.

ROBERT H. RAINES.

February 1, 1837.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro man named SANDY, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Smith, of Averasborough; he is well built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 30 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in the Jail of Cumberland, at any time within 12 months from this date.

THOMAS [illegible]

Cumberland County, Feb'y 13.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with [illegible] on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or with Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837.

Thomastown LIME.

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837.